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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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September, 1987

SEASONAL FACTORS INCREASE NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

Seasonal growth in South Carolina's public sector pushed nonfarm employment to a record level of 1,402,000 in September. This figure was 15,400 higher than August, and 45,000 greater than the year-ago level. The private sector recorded a moderate reduction in its workforce as four out of seven major industry divisions registered losses.

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS RECORDED IN GOVERNMENT

The government job count increased 19,400 in September to 258,800, as nonfaculty personnel returned to schools. Educational institutions accounted for all the growth, as state and local schools reported gains of 5,100 and 15,700, respectively. State government experienced a net advance of 4,600, while the local division added 15,200 employees to its ranks. Federal government lost 400 workers due to the termination of summer employees.

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PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT DOWN IN SEPTEMBER

The number of jobs in the private sector dropped 4,000 to 1,143,200 during September. However, this figure was still 42,000 higher than the year-ago level. Leading this decline was trade (-2,700), which began to show the effects of the seasonal slowdown in tourism. The retail division lost 2,200 workers, with general merchandise stores, food stores, and eating and drinking places contributing heavily to this decline. Wholesale trade dropped an additional 500 employees from its payrolls. Construction, at 91,800, was down 1,300 as summer ended and building activities slowed. General building contractors and special trade contractors accounted for the entire decrease. Seasonality also affected finance, insurance, and real estate, which lost 1,000 workers in September, bringing the total to 65,400. Real estate accounted for practically all of the decline. Contrasting trends influenced services during the month of September as 300 net employees were displaced. Large gains in educational services and social services were not enough to offset major losses in hotels and other lodging places, membership organizations, and amusement and recreation services. Strength in the soft-good industry pushed manufacturing to 370,800, an increase of 700 from the previous month. The nondurable-good sector advanced 1,100, responding to increases in textile mill products (+500), and apparel and other textile products (+600). Durables were down 400 during the month as lumber and wood products, and electrical and electronic equipment each declined 300. Transportation and public utilities rose 600 to 58,900, the highest level ever recorded.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPTURN

For the second consecutive month, the number of females in nonagricultural jobs increased. Female employment rose 13,800 to 643,300 during September, with practically all of the growth occurring in the public sector.

The number of positions occupied by women in the public sector increased 14,000 to 144,400 as a new school year began. State educational institutions added 2,500 employees, while local education added 12,300, accounting for the overall gain in government. On the negative side, moderate decreases of 300 each were recorded in state and local government other than schools. Federal government lost an additional 200 workers.

Female employment in the private sector, at 498,900, declined 200 during September. Wholesale and retail trade, responding to decreased tourist activity, dropped 1,200 over the month, with most of the decline occurring in the retail sector. The number of jobs held by women in finance, insurance, and real estate decreased 500 to 40,000. Female employment in construction was down 100 from August. Positive trends were found in manufacturing (+1,200), services (+300), and transportation and public utilities (+100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SHARPLY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 4.5% in September, the lowest figure in almost fourteen years. This rate represented 74,100 jobless individuals, a drop of 6,500 from the August level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed largely to fall semester restaffing at state and local schools, together with recalls from layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.9% in September.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
September, 1987

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,664,200	1,653,500	1,621,300	1,654,700	1,638,200	1,611,800
Total Employment	1,590,100	1,572,900	1,529,700	1,572,900	1,556,400	1,512,500
Total Unemployment	74,100	80,600	91,600	81,800	81,800	99,300
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.9	5.6	4.9	5.0	6.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	230,810	232,880	219,110	229,440	229,020	221,620
Total Employment	222,150	223,360	209,540	221,670	220,670	213,100
Total Unemployment	8,660	9,520	9,570	7,770	8,350	8,520
Unemployment Rate	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	335,030	332,260	323,580
Total Employment	322,750	318,830	308,640
Total Unemployment	12,280	13,430	14,940
Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.0	4.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,884	121,614	118,244	119,861	120,302	118,272
Total Employment	113,027	114,527	110,229	112,772	113,081	109,987
Total Unemployment	6,857	7,088	8,015	7,089	7,221	8,285
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.8	6.8	5.9	6.0	7.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose 1,300 to 187,800 in September. As a result of nonfaculty personnel returning to schools, total government, at 49,100, added 900 workers to the payrolls. Within the public sector, local government reported the largest rise of 1,100, while state government lost 200 jobs. Federal government held steady at 19,100 from one month earlier. Private sector employment, at 138,700, increased 400. Services (+400) recorded the largest upturn. Manufacturing advanced 200, with durables and nondurables contributing 100 positions each. Positive movement was also seen in transportation and public utilities (+200). Due to seasonality, wholesale and retail trade (-300), and construction (-100) experienced declines. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged at 8,700 from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural workforce increased 1,900 to 216,300 during September. Due to an upward seasonal trend, total government reported a rise of 2,700. State government (+1,700) and local government (+1,000) experienced employment gains as faculty and nonfaculty staff members resumed their jobs. Federal government continued to hold steady at 8,000 from the previous month. Within the private sector, a decrease of 800 workers was recorded. The industry divisions reporting negative movements were construction (-300); wholesale and retail trade (-300); finance, insurance, and real estate (-200); and services (-100). The only major division registering an increase was transportation and public utilities (+100). Manufacturing showed no change from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg's nonagricultural employment rose 5,600 during the month of September, bringing the total to 307,400. This increase resulted from upturns in both the public and private sectors. Government posted the largest increase, rising 4,400. Local government was responsible for 4,200 additional jobs as public schools reopened. State government recorded a moderate increase of 200 jobs while federal government remained constant over the month. The private sector experienced a gain of 1,200 positions. Manufacturing employment posted an increase of 500 with durables and nondurables recording moderate advances of 300 and 200, respectively. Trade advanced 400 jobs, with the entire gain occurring in the retail division. Construction rose 200. The industry divisions that remained constant were services; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 5.9% in September . . . down from 6.0% the previous month. Strong advances in manufacturing dropped the rate to its lowest level since November, 1979. Overall, nonfarm employment rose 132,000, with manufacturing accounting for 56,000 additions. Growth was widespread in both the durable and nondurable industry groups as factory employment climbed to its highest level since August, 1985. Services added 35,000 workers to the payrolls, while mining recorded its eighth consecutive increase, posting a gain of 4,000. Construction declined by 33,000, while finance, insurance, and real estate remained constant in September.

The average workweek dropped in September . . . Average weekly hours declined to 34.6, a drop of 0.3 hour from August. The manufacturing workweek fell 0.6 hour to 41.0, and factory overtime decreased from 3.8 hours to 3.6 hours. These declines can be attributed to the occurrence of the Labor Day holiday during the survey week. Average hourly earnings were unchanged at $9.02, while the pay rate in factories rose to $10.02 from $9.86. Average weekly earnings for factory workers increased from $403.27 to $406.81.

Retail sales dropped 0.4% in September . . . as car sales slowed in response to higher interest rates and fewer incentives. Purchases at auto dealerships were down 1.4%, with even lower sales expected for October as auto makers begin to curb production plans. In addition, losses were recorded in furniture stores (-0.8%) and general merchandise stores (-0.5%). On the positive front, building materials rose 1.2%. Excluding the auto industry, which is considered very erratic, sales slipped 0.1%. Overall, purchases of durable and nondurable goods fell 0.9% and 0.1%, respectively.

Producer prices rose 0.3% in September . . . This increase, which translates to a 3.7% annual rate, proves that inflation is still well under control. Food prices soared 1.1%, while energy costs plummeted 3.7%, due in large part to sharp declines in gas and home heating oil. Excluding food and energy, prices increased 0.6%. Capital equipment experienced strong growth, recording a gain of 0.7%.

Housing starts surged 4.4% in September . . . Apprehension over rising interest rates prompted a rush by home buyers and builders, who fear they will continue to move upward. Growth was recorded in the Midwest (+10.3%) and South (+7.1%), while declines in starts occurred in the Northeast (-0.8%) and West (-0.4%). Building permits, a prime indication of future activity, dropped 0.6% during the month. Permits for single-family homes dropped 3.2%, while projects with two to four units plunged 7.2%. Projects with five or more units increased 7.6%.

Output at the nation's mines, factories, and utilities rose 0.2% from August to September . . . pushing production upward for the eighth consecutive month. The dollar's drop in worldwide trading, combined with a rise in export volume, contributed to this advance. Activity at manufacturing plants inched upward 0.1%, as both durables (+0.1%) and nondurables (+0.1%) posted gains. Output at the nation's mines was strong during the month, increasing 0.8%. Utilities slipped 0.1% in September.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DECREASES SLIGHTLY IN SEPTEMBER

The manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.3 point to 108.6 in September. The downturn was caused by a 0.2 hour decrease in average weekly hours. The decline was attributed to less output per hour due to the hiring of more production workers. September's productivity index was 1.8 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.8.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

September, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	108.6	108.9	106.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	149.0	150.3	144.3
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.3	95.3	94.4
Textile Productivity Index-	68.2	68.6	67.5
Apparel Productivity Index	100.2	99.9	101.3

Base Year 1967 = 100.0

PRODUCTION PAYROLL HOLDS STEADY IN SEPTEMBER

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers remained unchanged at $8.12 in September. The durable-good sector held steady at $8.28, while the nondurable-good sector rose $0.01 to $8.04. Within durables, payroll gains were seen in stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.04); and electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.01). The hard-good industry groups suffering from payroll declines were machinery, except electrical (-$0.06); and instruments and related products (-$0.03). Lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, and fabricated metal products showed no change from one month earlier. In nondurables, increases were seen in food and kindred products (+$0.06), and chemicals and allied products (+$0.01). Registering negative movements were textile mill products (-$0.06), paper and allied products (-$0.02), printing and publishing (-$0.02), and apparel and other textile products (-$0.01).

On average nationally, the production payroll for manufacturing workers climbed $0.16 to $10.02. Nondurable goods reported a rise of $0.21, along with a $0.12 addition in durable goods.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
September, 1987

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.12	$ 8.12	$ 7.96	$ 8.98	$ 9.00	$ 9.20
Average Weekly Earnings	$336.17	$337.79	$327.95	$368.18	$370.80	$387.32
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.61	$ 98.57	$ 99.32	$106.90	$108.20	$117.30

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.91	$ 7.89	$ 7.81	$ 8.01	$ 7.98	$ 7.81
Average Weekly Earnings	$317.98	$323.49	$316.30	$330.81	$329.57	$324.90
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.33	$ 94.39	$ 95.79	$ 96.05	$ 96.17	$ 98.39

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.02	$ 9.86	$ 9.73
Average Weekly Earnings	$406.81	$403.27	$398.93
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$118.12	$117.67	$120.81

OVERTIME HOURS UNCHANGED IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's production worker's average overtime hours remained at 4.4 hours during September. Offsetting trends in nondurable and durable goods caused a stabilizing effect on overall manufacturing overtime hours. Nondurable goods gained 1,100 production employees, with overtime rising 0.2 of an hour. Durable goods lost 400 workers and average overtime dropped 0.5 of an hour. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours rose 0.4 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1987

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.0
Durable Goods	3.9	4.4	4.0
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.4	4.0

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK EXPERIENCES SLIGHT DECLINE

In response to shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime, hourly decreases in both durables and nondurables caused South Carolina's average manufacturing production workweek to fall 0.2 hour to 41.4 in September. Durables, at 42.2, reported notable hourly losses in furniture and fixtures (-1.4); instruments and related products (-1.0); machinery, except electrical (-0.7); and lumber and wood products (-0.2). The industry groups experiencing hourly gains were fabricated metal products (+0.5); stone, clay, and glass products (+0.3); and electrical and electronic equipment (+0.3). Nondurables, at 41.0, recorded declines in textile mill products (-0.5), apparel and other textile products (-0.5), printing and publishing (-0.2), and paper and allied products (-0.1). Hourly gains were seen in food and kindred products (+0.5), and chemicals and allied products (+0.1).

Nationally, average weekly hours fell 0.3 hour to 40.6, while overtime hours remained unchanged at 3.9 hours.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Mancor South Carolina, Inc.	Lugoff	25	The South Carolina facility will be in operation by early November. Fifty potential employees will go through technical training for Mancor, which produces truck chassis components.
Color Conscious	Greenville/ Spartanburg	85	The New York-based company is considering sites in both Upstate counties for a plant which will finish and dye materials for the apparel industry.
B.F. Shaw Company	Laurens	25-100	B.F. Shaw will manufacture complete pipe systems and related products for food and drug processing industries. The company will begin operations by mid-October, initially employing 25 people, with 75 to 100 expected to be hired within six months.
Allied-Signal, Inc.	Conway	100	The New Jersey-based company will be the first tenant in the Atlantic Center for Business and Industry in Horry County. In addition to having a research and development division, Allied-Signal manufactures aerospace and electronics components, engineered materials, and automotive parts. Hiring is expected to begin in early 1988.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$40,000	X		Clinton
Electrical Engineer	82	None	N/A	12	X		$41,600	X		Lancaster
Maintenance Mechanic	84	None	N/A	10	X		$14,500	X		Sumter
Concrete Finisher	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480		X	Kingstree
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Marion
Millwright	84	None	N/A	10	X		$19,760	X		Gaffney
Personnel Manager	72	None	N/A	18	X		$30,000	X		Clinton
Social Worker	10	Administrative Asst.	14	16	X		$15,000	X		Greenwood
Accounting Clerk	99	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	24	13	X		$16,000		X	Lexington
Metallurgist	99	Metallurgical Q. C. Testing	99	16	X		$30,000	X		Georgetown
General Office Clerk	55	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400		X	Chester
Graphic Designer	42	Retail Manager	12	16	X		$10,500		X	Beaufort
Librarian	99	Teacher	60	17	X		$16,000		X	Conway

*There are currently more than 103,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/Months experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1402.0	1386.6	1357.0	+ 15.4	+ 45.0
Total Private	1143.2	1147.2	1101.2	- 4.0	+ 42.0
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	91.8	93.1	89.1	- 1.3	+ 2.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.0	44.7	41.9	- 0.7	+ 2.1
Electrical Work	9.0	9.1	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	370.8	370.1	365.0	+ 0.7	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	123.8	124.2	121.0	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Nondurable Goods	247.0	245.9	244.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	58.9	58.3	56.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Trucking and Warehousing	17.6	17.4	16.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	4.1	3.5	3.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
Communication	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.5	14.9	14.9	- 0.4	- 0.4
Electric Services	9.1	9.4	9.2	- 0.3	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.9	4.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	313.7	316.4	299.3	- 2.7	+ 14.4
Wholesale Trade	59.3	59.8	57.5	- 0.5	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	33.5	33.6	31.6	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.1	14.1	13.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.8	26.2	25.9	- 0.4	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.7	8.8	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.9	3.8	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Retail Trade	254.4	256.6	241.8	- 2.2	+ 12.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.3	11.4	10.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	31.2	31.6	29.7	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Department Stores	20.1	20.4	19.7	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Food Stores	45.4	45.7	41.8	- 0.3	+ 3.6
Grocery Stores	42.8	43.0	39.5	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.4	66.4	61.9	- 1.0	+ 3.5
Banking	15.1	15.4	14.8	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	15.2	14.7	- 0.3	+ 0.2
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	8.0	7.8	- 0.2	0.0
Insurance Carriers	14.0	14.0	13.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	6.1	6.1	6.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	241.0	241.3	227.8	- 0.3	+ 13.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	24.8	22.6	- 1.5	+ 0.7
Health Services	48.2	48.1	46.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	16.1	16.2	15.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	21.4	18.4	21.5	+ 3.0	- 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.6	10.9	12.8	+ 1.7	- 0.2
Total Government	258.8	239.4	255.8	+ 19.4	+ 3.0
Total Federal Government	38.7	39.1	37.7	- 0.4	+ 1.0
Total State Government	86.3	81.7	82.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.2
State Education	34.6	29.5	32.8	+ 5.1	+ 1.8
Other State Government	51.7	52.2	49.3	- 0.5	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	133.8	118.6	136.0	+ 15.2	- 2.2
Local Education	74.8	59.1	80.0	+ 15.7	- 5.2
Other Local Government	59.0	59.5	56.0	- 0.5	+ 3.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Manufacturing	370.8	370.1	365.0	+ 0.7	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	123.8	124.2	121.0	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.8	15.4	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.2	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.3	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.7	5.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.1	28.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Construction and Related Machinery	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.5	20.8	20.6	- 0.3	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.3	2.6	3.0	- 0.3	- 0.7
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.5	8.5	7.5	0.0	+ 1.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.9	9.0	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.6	0.0	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.7	2.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	247.0	245.9	244.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.7	15.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.6	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Textile Mill Products	105.4	104.9	102.8	+ 0.5	+ 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.0	27.7	26.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	30.2	29.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	9.1	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.4	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.0	7.9	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.6	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.4	6.3	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.1	44.9	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.6	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.6	6.7	6.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.3	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.1	6.0	6.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.1	2.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.0	5.9	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	8.9	9.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.0	32.2	0.0	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	15.1	0.0	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	21.8	21.5	21.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.6	3.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.3	10.2	9.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1987	Net Change From: Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1392.2	1388.0	1346.4	+ 4.2	+ 45.8
Total Private	1132.5	1130.4	1091.0	+ 2.1	+ 41.5
Construction	90.9	90.7	88.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Manufacturing	368.8	368.9	363.0	- 0.1	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	123.2	124.2	120.4	- 1.0	+ 2.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.7	15.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.2	28.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.9	20.2	- 0.8	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	245.6	244.7	242.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.4	15.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	104.8	104.4	102.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.0	27.6	26.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.1	30.1	29.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.5	14.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.5	9.3	- 0.1	± 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.3	44.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.5	14.7	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.8	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	15.9	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.6	10.6	10.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.9	31.9	32.1	0.0	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.3	15.1	0.0	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From Aug. 1987	Net Change From Sept. 1986
Transportation and Public Utilities	59.1	58.1	56.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Trucking and Warehousing	17.4	17.2	16.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Communication	13.1	13.0	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	14.6	14.7	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	308.9	308.6	294.8	+ 0.3	+14.1
Wholesale Trade	58.6	58.9	56.8	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Retail Trade	250.3	249.7	237.9	+ 0.6	+12.4
General Merchandise Stores	31.6	31.8	30.1	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores	44.5	44.6	41.0	- 0.1	+ 3.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.1	65.1	61.6	0.0	+ 3.5
Insurance Carriers	14.1	14.0	13.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Services	238.1	237.4	225.0	+ 0.7	+13.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.8	22.0	21.2	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Educational Services	21.1	21.2	21.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Total Government	259.7	257.6	255.4	+ 2.1	+ 4.3
Total Federal Government	39.2	38.9	38.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Total State Government	86.2	85.7	82.0	+ 0.5	+ 4.2
Total Local Government	134.3	133.0	134.9	+ 1.3	- 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	COLUMBIA Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	307.4	301.8	301.7	216.3	214.4	214.8
Construction	22.2	22.0	23.1	14.7	15.0	14.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.2	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.5	99.0	99.1	29.4	29.4	28.3
Durable Goods	31.4	31.1	30.8	14.4	14.4	13.9
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	.9	.9	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.6	6.6	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	11.6	11.7	3.2	3.2	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.5	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.2	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	68.1	67.9	68.3	15.0	15.0	14.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
Textile Mill Products	32.4	32.3	32.1	1.9	2.0	1.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.6	9.6	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.3	10.3	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.8	1.3	1.8	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.7	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	9.2	9.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.0	5.0	5.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.4	4.4	1.7	1.6	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.6	7.6	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.9	3.9	4.2	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.9	8.9	8.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.4	11.3	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.1
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	70.9	70.5	68.4	46.8	47.1	47.5
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	15.9	12.7	12.9	12.6
Retail Trade	54.7	54.3	52.5	34.1	34.2	34.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	6.9	6.6	4.0	4.2	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.7	11.7	11.5	17.9	18.1	17.4
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.9	1.9	1.7
Services	50.3	50.3	48.9	39.0	39.1	39.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.7	9.8
Health Services	-	-	-	8.0	7.9	7.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	2.7	2.8	2.8
Total Government	41.1	36.7	39.6	57.6	54.9	57.9
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	7.8
Total State Government	11.4	11.2	11.8	33.2	31.5	32.8
Total Local Government	27.7	23.5	25.8	16.4	15.4	17.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	CHARLESTON Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	ROCK HILL Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	187.8	186.5	182.1	44.0	43.2	43.3
Construction	14.8	14.9	14.1	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	21.1	20.9	20.1	13.3	13.3	13.0
Durable Goods	11.9	11.8	11.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.1	8.8	10.9	10.9	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.3	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.1	9.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.7	47.0	45.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.3	8.2	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.4	38.7	37.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.7	8.7	8.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Services	38.0	37.6	36.1	8.5	8.7	8.3
Total Government	49.1	48.2	48.9	5.8	4.8	5.7
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.1	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	13.1	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.1	16.0	17.3	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	FLORENCE Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.2	47.2	47.8	47.7	46.5	47.8
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.2
Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	19.6	13.1	13.1	13.2
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Nondurable Goods	14.8	14.8	14.6	9.1	9.1	9.3
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.3	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.2	11.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Services	6.1	6.1	5.9	7.7	7.6	7.6
Total Government	6.8	5.6	6.6	8.0	7.0	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1987

Industry	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Net Change From Aug. 1987	Net Change From Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural Employment	643.3	629.5	624.0	+13.8	+19.3
Total Private	498.9	499.1	480.8	- 0.2	+18.1
Construction	7.0	7.1	6.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	150.2	149.0	148.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.7
Durable Goods	39.0	39.2	38.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.7	8.5	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.4	12.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	111.2	109.8	110.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.2	5.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	44.7	44.2	43.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.1	11.9	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.1	13.0	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	37.2	38.0	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.6	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.6	12.4	12.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.1	7.0	7.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.0	12.9	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	151.3	152.5	144.1	- 1.2	+ 7.2
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.8	14.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	136.6	137.7	130.0	- 1.1	+ 6.6
General Merchandise Stores	23.7	24.0	22.4	- 0.3	+ 1.3
Food Stores	20.9	21.0	19.2	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	40.0	40.5	38.0	- 0.5	+ 2.0
Banking	11.3	11.4	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	7.6	7.7	7.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	137.0	136.7	130.4	+ 0.3	+ 6.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.3	16.2	14.7	- 0.9	+ 0.6
Health Services	39.5	39.6	38.4	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Hospitals	13.2	13.3	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	13.2	11.2	13.2	+ 2.0	0.0
Total Government	144.4	130.4	143.2	+14.0	+ 1.2
Total Federal Government	12.3	12.5	12.0	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Total State Government	46.4	44.2	44.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.2
State Education	15.9	13.4	15.1	+ 2.5	+ 0.8
Other State Government	30.5	30.8	29.1	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	85.7	73.7	87.0	+12.0	- 1.3
Local Education	56.8	44.5	59.6	+12.3	- 2.8
Other Local Government	28.9	29.2	27.4	- 0.3	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1987

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
MANUFACTURING	288.7	288.1	285.3	336.17	337.79	327.95	41.4	41.6	41.2	8.12	8.12	7.96
DURABLE GOODS	95.7	96.1	93.6	349.42	351.07	341.09	42.2	42.4	41.8	8.28	8.28	8.16
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	13.2	12.7	303.26	304.72	309.12	41.6	41.8	42.0	7.29	7.29	7.36
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	3.7	280.28	290.17	282.08	39.7	41.1	41.0	7.06	7.06	6.88
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.6	8.4	437.58	432.91	389.62	46.7	46.4	43.1	9.37	9.33	9.04
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.5	11.7	335.75	331.70	330.89	41.4	40.9	40.7	8.11	8.11	8.13
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.8	21.4	20.8	361.24	369.77	365.08	42.7	43.4	42.7	8.46	8.52	8.55
Special Industry Machinery	4.5	4.4	4.0	354.81	356.07	352.13	42.8	42.9	43.1	8.29	8.30	8.17
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	15.6	15.9	15.7	315.70	312.98	292.73	41.0	40.7	40.1	7.70	7.69	7.30
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.4	4.7	338.06	347.39	317.60	42.1	43.1	39.9	8.03	8.06	7.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.0	192.0	191.7	329.64	330.84	321.47	41.0	41.2	40.9	8.04	8.03	7.86
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.5	10.4	286.31	280.35	292.32	39.6	39.1	41.7	7.23	7.17	7.01
Textile Mill Products	91.3	90.8	90.4	310.16	314.34	301.90	41.3	41.8	41.3	7.51	7.52	7.31
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.5	25.2	24.4	317.68	321.48	302.95	41.8	42.3	41.5	7.60	7.60	7.30
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.3	27.2	26.9	321.10	325.86	308.66	40.8	41.3	40.4	7.87	7.89	7.64
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	8.2	268.81	277.30	276.08	39.3	40.6	40.9	6.84	6.83	6.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.5	12.5	12.2	315.53	323.33	319.62	41.3	42.1	42.0	7.64	7.68	7.61
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	2.7	3.0	301.90	302.65	301.50	40.2	40.3	40.2	7.51	7.51	7.50
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.6	7.7	8.4	299.23	294.34	289.07	44.2	43.8	44.2	6.77	6.72	6.54
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.4	36.8	37.5	200.84	203.90	199.06	37.4	37.9	37.7	5.37	5.38	5.28
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.8	8.4	197.89	204.61	193.16	38.5	39.5	37.8	5.14	5.18	5.11
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.0	11.7	12.0	169.75	174.47	171.72	35.0	35.9	36.0	4.85	4.86	4.77
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.5	11.3	527.79	529.87	529.52	43.8	43.9	44.2	12.05	12.07	11.98
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.6	325.66	328.14	305.87	38.0	38.2	36.5	8.57	8.59	8.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.6	19.6	19.8	509.01	507.40	492.80	43.1	43.0	42.3	11.81	11.80	11.65

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1987

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	15.2	15.3	14.7	368.18	370.80	387.32	41.0	41.2	42.1	8.96	9.00	
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.8	360.78	364.20	370.62	42.0	42.3	42.6	8.59	8.61	
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.2	5.9	379.20	380.95	409.94	39.5	39.6	41.2	9.60	9.62	

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	20.8	20.8	19.9	317.98	323.49	316.30	40.2	41.0	40.5	7.91	7.89	7.81
Durable Goods	9.7	9.7	9.5	287.78	296.06	295.73	39.1	40.5	40.4	7.36	7.31	7.32
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.2	2.1	313.43	313.39	312.61	40.6	40.7	43.0	7.72	7.70	7.27
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	324.82	322.80	341.90	40.3	40.3	41.9	8.06	8.01	8.16
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	10.4	346.09	348.60	335.76	41.3	41.5	40.6	8.38	8.40	8.27
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	307.13	300.94	300.66	41.9	41.0	41.7	7.33	7.34	7.21
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	1.9	191.66	191.78	184.78	39.6	39.3	38.1	4.84	4.88	4.85

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	74.6	74.3	74.4	330.81	329.57	324.90	41.3	41.3	41.6	8.01	7.98	7.81
Durable Goods	22.6	22.5	22.2	344.43	346.08	339.78	41.8	42.0	42.0	8.24	8.24	8.09
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.1	8.1	365.05	376.01	374.07	42.3	43.4	43.7	8.63	8.71	8.56
Nondurable Goods	52.0	51.8	52.2	325.39	322.67	317.95	41.2	41.0	41.4	7.91	7.87	7.69
Textile Mill Products	28.0	27.9	27.9	306.82	310.65	303.78	40.8	41.2	41.5	7.52	7.54	7.32
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.8	8.7	8.8	308.37	311.81	302.74	40.1	40.6	40.8	7.69	7.68	7.42
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.5	314.47	324.24	316.20	41.0	42.0	42.5	7.67	7.72	7.44
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	255.25	251.21	244.55	37.1	37.0	36.5	6.88	6.79	6.70
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	2.9	2.8	294.75	312.13	313.99	42.1	43.0	44.1	7.12	7.26	7.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.3	7.3	7.6	191.07	193.50	187.96	37.2	37.5	37.0	5.19	5.16	5.08
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	154.88	161.33	133.88	35.2	36.5	31.8	4.40	4.42	4.21
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.7	4.8	436.30	422.86	433.30	43.5	42.5	43.2	10.03	9.95	10.03

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1987

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	SEPT 1987	AUG 1987	SEPT 1986	SEPT 1987	AUG 1987	SEPT 1986	SEPT 1987	AUG 1987	SEPT 1986
Abbeville	6,610	6,710	6,270	3,240	3,270	3,170	3,370	3,440	3,100
Aiken	42,800	42,900	43,400	17,800	17,800	17,600	25,000	25,100	25,800
Allendale	2,960	2,850	2,740	1,030	1,030	990	1,930	1,820	1,750
Anderson	48,200	47,200	47,800	19,800	19,800	19,600	28,400	27,400	28,200
Bamberg	4,660	4,620	4,220	1,480	1,480	1,280	3,180	3,140	2,940
Barnwell	8,080	8,460	7,980	2,840	3,150	3,240	5,240	5,310	4,740
Beaufort	32,830	33,840	31,410	1,230	1,220	1,280	31,600	32,620	30,130
Berkeley	23,500	23,300	22,600	6,100	6,000	5,900	17,400	17,300	16,700
Calhoun	4,120	3,910	4,040	2,090	2,110	2,240	2,030	1,800	1,800
Charleston	147,000	146,000	143,300	10,200	10,100	9,600	136,800	135,900	133,700
Cherokee	18,170	18,050	16,650	8,430	8,390	8,050	9,740	9,660	8,600
Chester	12,200	12,210	11,410	5,470	5,500	5,470	6,730	6,710	5,940
Chesterfield	13,850	13,390	12,540	7,330	7,340	6,900	6,520	6,050	5,640
Clarendon	6,410	6,120	6,090	1,550	1,550	1,580	4,860	4,570	4,510
Colleton	9,850	9,440	9,290	2,220	2,190	2,290	7,630	7,250	7,000
Darlington	21,220	20,720	19,590	7,060	7,040	6,780	14,160	13,680	12,810
Dillon	9,870	9,460	9,070	3,690	3,690	3,590	6,180	5,770	5,480
Dorchester	17,300	17,200	16,200	4,800	4,800	4,600	12,500	12,400	11,600
Edgefield	4,850	4,610	4,610	1,990	2,010	2,070	2,860	2,600	2,540
Fairfield	6,870	6,930	6,360	2,190	2,190	2,100	4,680	4,740	4,260
Florence	47,700	46,500	47,800	13,100	13,100	13,200	34,600	33,400	34,600
Georgetown	16,340	16,640	15,410	3,530	3,820	4,060	12,810	12,820	11,350
Greenville	176,600	173,700	172,500	50,700	50,400	49,900	125,900	123,300	122,600
Greenwood	29,110	28,760	27,240	11,140	11,140	11,060	17,970	17,620	16,180
Hampton	5,630	5,480	5,350	1,610	1,610	1,640	4,020	3,870	3,710
Horry	58,730	59,550	56,200	5,460	5,450	5,350	53,270	54,100	50,850
Jasper	3,400	3,230	3,180	220	220	210	3,180	3,010	2,970
Kershaw	16,660	16,520	15,320	6,610	6,470	6,310	10,050	10,050	9,010
Lancaster	18,520	18,770	17,500	8,370	8,320	8,490	10,150	10,450	9,010
Laurens	19,560	19,600	17,790	7,720	7,660	7,320	11,840	11,940	10,470
Lee	3,230	2,980	3,010	940	950	910	2,290	2,030	2,100
Lexington	50,200	49,800	48,200	14,000	14,000	13,400	36,200	35,800	34,800
McCormick	2,320	2,230	2,020	760	760	780	1,560	1,470	1,240
Marion	12,270	12,250	11,240	4,870	4,940	4,760	7,400	7,310	6,480
Marlboro	8,830	8,320	8,290	3,820	3,800	3,720	5,010	4,520	4,570
Newberry	11,660	11,840	11,290	5,000	4,950	5,010	6,660	6,890	6,280
Oconee	23,990	23,350	22,040	9,810	9,520	9,520	14,180	13,830	12,520
Orangeburg	30,110	29,500	27,790	9,240	9,240	8,620	20,870	20,260	19,170
Pickens	33,600	32,600	33,400	11,500	11,500	11,800	22,100	21,100	21,600
Richland	166,100	164,600	166,400	15,400	15,400	14,900	150,700	149,200	151,500
Saluda	3,480	3,280	3,110	1,300	1,280	1,160	2,180	2,000	1,950
Spartanburg	97,200	95,500	95,800	37,300	37,100	37,400	59,900	58,400	58,400
Sumter	31,550	30,360	31,840	8,650	8,630	8,690	22,900	21,730	23,150
Union	10,970	10,850	10,890	6,100	6,100	6,000	4,870	4,750	4,890
Williamsburg	10,780	10,800	10,830	4,230	4,230	4,170	6,550	6,570	6,660
York	44,000	43,200	43,300	13,300	13,300	13,000	30,700	29,900	30,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
SEPTEMBER, 1987

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986
ABBEVILLE	10,170	10,260	10,340	610	680	950	6.0%	6.6%	9.2%
AIKEN	60,250	60,320	59,410	2,270	2,530	3,280	3.8%	4.2%	5.5%
ALLENDALE	4,530	4,430	4,580	290	340	400	6.4%	7.6%	8.7%
ANDERSON	66,920	66,580	66,260	2,900	3,340	4,210	4.3%	5.0%	6.4%
BAMBERG	6,970	6,950	6,960	480	570	800	6.9%	8.2%	11.5%
BARNWELL	9,550	9,870	9,910	660	690	820	6.9%	7.0%	8.3%
BEAUFORT	36,070	36,570	36,060	1,150	1,160	1,340	3.2%	3.2%	3.7%
BERKELEY	52,310	52,710	49,820	1,890	2,010	2,260	3.6%	3.8%	4.5%
CALHOUN	5,460	5,110	5,570	410	380	420	7.4%	7.5%	7.5%
CHARLESTON	143,780	145,120	136,310	5,700	6,280	6,060	4.0%	4.3%	4.4%
CHEROKEE	23,030	22,750	22,280	1,010	1,100	1,300	4.4%	4.8%	5.8%
CHESTER	14,190	14,010	14,240	1,000	1,030	1,430	7.0%	7.3%	10.0%
CHESTERFIELD	20,480	19,860	19,730	900	1,020	1,280	4.4%	5.1%	6.5%
CLARENDON	11,790	11,450	11,870	920	1,120	1,130	7.8%	9.8%	9.5%
COLLETON	18,020	16,780	17,980	940	1,080	1,260	5.2%	6.5%	7.0%
DARLINGTON	28,720	27,990	27,950	2,000	2,110	2,250	7.0%	7.5%	8.1%
DILLON	15,170	14,700	14,910	780	880	1,120	5.2%	6.0%	7.5%
DORCHESTER	34,720	35,050	32,980	1,080	1,230	1,250	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%
EDGEFIELD	7,700	7,320	7,620	370	340	370	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%
FAIRFIELD	9,170	9,200	9,070	590	640	820	6.5%	6.9%	9.0%
FLORENCE	55,600	54,780	54,410	2,970	3,390	3,570	5.3%	6.2%	6.6%
GEORGETOWN	21,090	21,180	21,130	1,350	1,410	1,780	6.4%	6.6%	8.4%
GREENVILLE	173,310	171,910	167,290	6,320	6,950	7,600	3.6%	4.0%	4.5%
GREENWOOD	29,010	28,390	28,770	1,720	1,750	2,230	5.9%	6.2%	7.8%
HAMPTON	7,600	7,340	7,640	450	460	570	5.9%	6.3%	7.5%
HORRY	66,960	67,980	67,200	3,290	3,420	3,890	4.9%	5.0%	5.8%
JASPER	6,220	6,010	6,140	330	330	400	5.3%	5.4%	6.5%
KERSHAW	19,560	19,220	18,940	1,050	1,150	1,240	5.4%	6.0%	6.5%
LANCASTER	25,080	25,220	25,340	1,320	1,490	2,020	5.3%	5.9%	8.0%
LAURENS	23,540	23,380	22,700	1,300	1,330	1,690	5.5%	5.7%	7.4%
LEE	8,040	7,740	8,060	390	450	610	4.8%	5.9%	7.6%
LEXINGTON	89,690	89,280	86,710	2,610	2,590	2,990	2.9%	2.9%	3.4%
McCORMICK	3,130	3,060	2,950	220	260	250	7.2%	8.5%	8.5%
MARION	14,710	14,600	14,360	1,120	1,170	1,390	7.6%	8.0%	9.7%
MARLBORO	12,110	11,300	12,200	820	880	1,180	6.8%	7.7%	9.7%
NEWBERRY	15,060	15,200	15,430	840	880	970	5.5%	5.8%	6.3%
OCONEE	28,660	27,600	27,940	1,340	1,430	1,840	4.7%	5.2%	6.6%
ORANGEBURG	40,290	39,270	39,500	2,880	2,890	3,540	7.2%	7.4%	9.0%
PICKENS	47,940	47,260	45,980	2,010	1,890	2,060	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%
RICHLAND	139,760	139,740	134,910	5,170	5,750	5,530	3.7%	4.1%	4.1%
SALUDA	8,020	7,580	7,530	370	320	390	4.5%	4.2%	5.2%
SPARTANBURG	113,790	113,080	110,310	3,950	4,580	5,280	3.5%	4.1%	4.8%
SUMTER	35,580	34,600	35,590	2,000	2,250	2,640	5.6%	6.5%	7.4%
UNION	14,620	14,650	14,520	800	920	1,170	5.5%	6.2%	8.1%
WILLIAMSBURG	16,930	16,810	16,780	1,120	1,220	1,300	6.6%	7.3%	7.7%
YORK	68,920	69,310	65,160	2,450	2,900	2,740	3.6%	4.2%	4.2%

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1987

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986	SEPT. 1987	AUG. 1987	SEPT. 1986
ANDERSON	12,870	12,830	12,830	12,150	12,000	11,770	730	840	1,060	5.6	6.5	8.3
CHARLESTON	38,480	38,830	36,470	36,990	37,190	34,890	1,490	1,640	1,580	3.9	4.2	4.3
COLUMBIA	45,650	45,680	44,110	43,630	43,440	41,950	2,020	2,250	2,160	4.4	4.9	4.9
FLORENCE	15,330	15,090	14,990	14,550	14,210	14,060	770	880	930	5.0	5.8	6.2
GREENVILLE	33,630	33,390	32,530	32,160	31,770	30,760	1,470	1,620	1,770	4.4	4.8	5.4
MYRTLE BEACH	12,150	12,150	12,150	11,730	11,730	11,660	420	420	490	3.4	3.5	4.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	15,060	15,060	21,810	14,220	14,220	20,340	840	840	1,470	5.5	5.8	6.7
ROCK HILL	21,910	21,910	20,740	20,980	20,980	19,700	930	930	1,040	4.2	5.0	5.0
SPARTANBURG	23,200	23,200	22,560	22,230	22,230	21,260	970	970	1,300	4.2	4.9	5.8
SUMTER	10,790	10,790	10,800	10,170	10,170	9,980	620	620	820	5.8	6.7	7.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1986 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagriculturl wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Myra Smith, Gerri Taylor, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Gwen Haynes, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Ann Glenn, Sandra Curtis, Lynn Rollins, Barbara Allen, Glenn Murray, and Sam McClary.